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horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

EXPORT SUMMARY

Earnings from U.S. horticultural exports in July 1982 totaled $221 million, down 11 percent from the same month a year earlier. The largest reduction was in the export of fresh citrus, notably oranges, grapefruit and lemons. Exports of these commodities suffered from decreased availability as the California Valencia orange and grapefruit crops were below previous season levels. The U.S. lemon crop was also below that of the preceding season, lowering export availability and spurring imports during July 1982.

For further information on items in this circular contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric, one kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lb., 1 metric ton 2,204.62 lb., 1 liter 0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

In contrast to the overall export decline, U.S. shipments of nursery products, alcoholic beverages and dried and frozen fruit during July 1982 were above the July 1981 levels. The largest increase was in dried prune exports, which advanced 89 percent for the month of July. The European Community received the largest share of U.S. dried prune exports.

At $2.6 billion, U.S. exports of horticultural products for the Oct.-July period of fiscal year (FY) 1982 were 7 percent below the comparable period of FY 1981. The export decline for the 10 month period of the current fiscal year is slightly above that for the first nine months of the fiscal year, reflecting the substantial decline in citrus exports during the month of July.

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Sweden is expected to introduce a general import ban on cultivated garden and hothouse plants on September 1, 1982. The purpose is to reduce the risk of introducing the dreaded miner fly, which withstands all approved pesticides and whose larvae live inside plants. The ban affects lettuce, cucumber, tomato, chrysanthemum, and gerbera plants. Food products and seeds themselves are not affected. Norway and Denmark have already introduced an import ban on these plants.

--New regulations governing the labeling of foods marketed in the United Kingdom will become compulsory on Jan. 1, 1983. These regulations provide that pre-packed foods for human consumption must be labeled to show the following information:

- --The name of the food.
- --Ingredients, listed generally in descending order by weight.
- --Date mark and storage conditions.
- --Name and address of the manufacturer, the packer, or the seller if the seller is located in the European Community.
- --Origin, if failure to provide it might mislead buyers as to the true origin of the product.
- --Instructions for use, if needed to make proper use of a pre-packed food.

The labeling must be clear and conspicuous, and descriptions must not be misleading. Food that is not pre-packed must be identified at the point of sale by a notice giving its name. This notice should show if the food contains any antioxidents, artificial sweeteners, flavors, flavor enhancers, colors, or preservatives.

--Sweden's National Food Administration will implement new rules for the declaration of food additives in food products on January 1, 1983. From that date all food additives shall be declared on labels either with an additive class title followed by the appropriate code numbers given in the National Food Administration's list of food additives, or if the additive has not been assigned a code number, with the common name of the additive.

--India recently increased by 10 to 30 percent the official tariff values, and consequently the effective tariff rates, for imports of raisins from Afghanistan and Iran. The new tariff values are 78 U.S. cents per pound for Kishmish raisins, 38 cents per pound for Abjosh raisins, and 31 cents for other raisins excluding Sultanas. The import duty is 100 percent of these tariff values. In addition, a 30 percent surcharge is applied to imports. Sultana raisins are assessed a duty of 125 percent of the invoice value. U.S. raisins are subject to import duties totaling 121 percent of their invoice value.

--Japanese fruit importers reportedly incurred substantial losses so far in 1982 because of heavy import volumes, plentiful domestic supplies, and sluggish consumer demand. Importers may become more cautious in making future import commitments because of these losses. Estimates on losses range as high as $80 million, with bananas accounting for one-fourth of this total. Other contributing products include Valencia oranges, lemons, and cherries.

--Effective Sept. 1, 1982, importers in Ireland must pay a value-added tax on imports at the point of entry rather than following their sale on the local market as has been the case. Products manufactured or packed in Ireland from domestically produced materials continue to be liable, for taxation following their sale. Only a few horticultural imports are subject to value-added taxation in Ireland. These products include wine, maraschino cherries, cut flowers, fruit juices, salted, roasted, or chocolate covered nuts, live plants, and potato chips. The tax rate for these products is 18 percent.

--Japan issued a global import quota for 800 metric tons of concentrated grape juice (5 to 1 concentrate) on Aug. 18, 1982. An additional quota of about 3,000 tons is expected to be issued in December, bringing the total quota for Japanese fiscal year 1982 (April 1982-March 1983) to 3,800 tons. The 1981 quota was 3,600 tons.

Japan's annual production of concentrated grape juice has stabilized at around 1,000 tons. Consumer demand, however, is increasing. The import quotas established to meet this demand are issued on an "as needed" basis. Virtually all of the imports originate in the United States.

Imports of all fruit juices except lemon juice and unsweetened lime juice are regulated by quotas in Japan. Other horticultural products covered by import quotas are fresh and provisionally preserved oranges and tangerines, fruit purees and paste, fruit pulp excluding apricot and nut pulps, canned pineapple, tomato juice with a dry weight content under 7 percent, tomato catsup, tomato sauce, and miscellaneous edible preparations including sweetened baby food.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--The Vancouver American Wine Society, in conjunction with the U.S. Consulate General, hosted a tasting of wines from Oregon and Idaho on July 14. Eighteen wineries participated in the presentation and tasting of grape and berry wines. The 380 guests included members of the trade, media, and government. Greatest enthusiasm was shown for Pinot Noir and Chardonnay wines.

--New U.S. seed potato varieties and recent market development efforts point to increasing opportunities for U.S. sales to Venezuela. A U.S. market development team visited Venezuela recently on a six day seed potato study. The Venezuelans, in turn, sent a team to the United States in August which resulted in fruitful discussions. The Atlantic and Crystal potato varieties from Minnesota and Michigan attracted particular attention from some of the Venezuelans. Sales to Venezuela look promising at this time.

--Retail stores in the Ivory Coast are showing greater interest in promoting and selling U.S. food products. This reflects the expected purchases by the increased number of Americans in the country who are assisting in oil exploration, and heightened awareness of the quality and value of U.S. foods. One of the largest supermarkets in Abidjan recently held an instore promotion of U.S. food products. Jellies and fruit juices were the biggest sellers.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--U.S. imports of apple juice during the 1981/82 (July-June) season totaled 76.4 million gallons, single strength equivalent, (51,500 metric tons concentrate, 70.5^{o} brix), an increase of 9 percent over the previous season. Higher prices drove expenditures on apple juice imports up 23 percent during the past season to $64.4 million.

Argentina remained the leading foreign supplier of concentrated apple juice (CAJ) to the U.S. market during 1981/82, furnishing 42 percent of imports. Argentine dominance may be challenged in the coming year as other producers, notably South Africa and Spain, increase shipments to the United States. Other important suppliers during the 1981 season included West Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Production of CAJ in Argentina during 1982 is estimated at 30,000 tons, slightly above last year's level. Approximately 90 percent of Argentine production is destined for export to the United States. The maximum capacity for CAJ production in Spain is currently 7,000 tons, 90 percent of which is shipped to the United States. Spanish production of CAJ is expected to grow moderately until Spain joins the EC, at which time rapid expansion is projected. In South Africa, the intake of apples for juicing during 1982 was about 133,000 tons (roughly 17,400 tons of CAJ).

Prices of apple juice (per gallon of concentrate, c.i.f.) currently range between $5.50-6.00 for the Spanish product, $6.40-6.50 for the Argentine product, and $6.40-7.00 for South African concentrate. These prices have declined from the 1981 level in response to devaluations in currencies relative to the U.S. dollar and an improved European apple crop.

--Australia's Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) has released a draft report on its inquiry into the protection needs of the Australian canned fruit industry. The report recommends that all government assistance should be terminated or phased out and that the statutory control over canned fruit marketing be terminated by abolishing the Australian Canned Fruit Corporation or at least abolishing its control over exports. The IAC recommends that the Equalization Pool be used for domestic sales only.

The IAC believes that such a change would force the canned fruit industry to become more market-oriented and discourage production for unprofitable markets. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that export sales of Australian canned fruits could decline by more than half over the next five years.

Although the Government is committed to restructuring the industry, it is unlikely that the IAC recommendations will be accepted totally. While there appears to be little chance of further direct financial assistance to canners, there is no doubt that adjustment assistance to growers will be continued.

--The European Community has increased the quantities of canned pears and cherries in syrup eligible for processing subsidies in 1982/83. Quantity limits are now 82,000 tons for William (Bartlett) pears, 60,000 tons for Morello cherries, and 29,100 tons for Bigarreau and other sweet cherries, representing increases from 1981/82 levels of 10.7, 13.6, and 8.4 percent, respectively.

--The European Community has fixed the 1982/83 minimum producer price for prunes, ex-grower, of size 66 fruits per 500 grams and with moisture content of 21-23 percent at 167.99 ECU's (approximately $163) per 100 kilograms. The processing subsidy for dried prunes is fixed at 67.68 ECU's (about $66) per 100 kilograms. The minimum price is about 9 percent above the 1981/82 level, while the processing subsidy is virtually unchanged. France is the principal producer of prunes in the EC.

--Turkey has announced 1982 producer support prices for dried fruit and tree nuts which are as follows: raisins (no. 9 quality), 132 lira/kilogram; dried figs, 78 lira/kilogram; and unshelled round filberts (50 percent shelling rate), 150 lira/kilogram. These prices are 20 percent above 1981 levels, an increase slightly below the rate of inflation in Turkey. Approximate U.S. dollar equivalents per kilogram are: $0.795 for raisins, $0.47 for dried figs, and 0.904 for filberts.

--Lebanon's exports of fresh fruit to its traditional customers in the Middle East have been interrupted by the latest round of hostilities there. The fighting damaged field crops and fruit orchards, particularly in southern Lebanon. In addition, marketing of summer fruit has been adversely affected by the closing of export routes to neighboring Arab countries. In 1981, Lebanon's fresh fruit exports totaled almost 320,000 metric tons. These included 68,655 tons of apples, 25,694 tons of grapes, 104,671 tons of oranges and 23,218 tons of lemons. Syria and Saudi Arabia were the principal destinations, followed by Kuwait, Iraq, and Jordan. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are also important markets for U.S. apples and grapes.

--The U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) voted unamimously on Aug. 25, 1982, that a "reasonable indication" of injury or threat to injure a U.S. industry existed from the importation of Brazilian frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). This preliminary determination, forwarded to the Department of Commerce, ensures the continuation of the investigation of the countervailing duty petition filed by Florida Citrus Mutual in mid-July. The next phase of the investigation rests with the International Trade Administration (ITA) of the Department of Commerce, which is scheduled to

rule by October 15 on the question of whether Brazilian manufacturers, producers, on exporters of FCOJ receive subsidies within the meaning of the countervailing duty law. If its decision is affirmative, the ITA will make a prelimary estimate of such subsidy. U.S. Customs will be notified immediately to "suspend liquidation of entries" and require U.S. importers of Brazilian FCOJ to post a bond equivalent to the subsidy amount. At this point, the ITC is charged with the responsibility of determining the extent of injury or threat of injury to the U.S. industry related to the subsidy as quantified by ITA. The ITC will have 120 days to complete this study. The last stage in the process is the calculation of the countervailing duty by Commerce which becomes effective immediately.

--U.S.-Canadian trade in potatoes is analyzed in a recently released ITC report. The document examines the problems faced by Maine potato growers, but does not propose solutions. Some of the study's salient findings are:

--U.S. consumption of potatoes is declining. Recent trends indicate that U.S. production is also declining, reflecting lower producer prices and less favorable growing conditions. Canadian domestic consumption has also dropped, but production has risen moderately in recent years.

--Up until 1979/80, the United States was generally a net exporter of potatoes to Canada, but imports from Canada have jumped sharply in recent years. Imports are mostly the round white variety similar to that produced in the Northeastern states. However, imports represent less than 2 percent of the total U.S. market.

--The United States and Canada have various programs that assist potato production and marketing. However, available information indicates that neither the United States nor Canada derives significant competitive advantage from these programs.

--The depreciation of the Canadian dollar has improved the competitive position of Canadian exports.

--At the wholesale level, Canadian potatoes do not have a price advantage in the U.S. market. Canadian round whites sell for 10 to 20 percent higher than Maine potatoes in New York and are priced 15 to 25 percent higher in Boston. Canadian potatoes are of higher quality because of stricter grading and packaging requirements. Although costs and methods of transportation of potatoes to the Northeastern market differ among supply sources, they tend to not have a significant impact on the competitive position of potatoes from Canada, as these differences tend to be negated by other competitive factors.

--Inroads into the Northeastern market by shipments of russet variety potatoes from the Western United States have resulted in a larger loss to Maine growers than from Canadian imports.

--Maine has an large number of small dealers which leads to inefficient marketing.

Persian Gulf Markets for U.S. Horticultural Products

The dynamic, oil-rich Persian Gulf countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) offer promising opportunities for expanded sales of U.S. horticultural products. Capitalizing on these opportunities, however, is going to require improved and intensified marketing efforts by U.S. exporters.

Although these Gulf states now receive less than 5 percent of total U.S. horticultural exports, they are already vital export markets for American apples, pears, and table grapes. They are also becoming substantial customers for high value-added grocery items from the United States. The development of much of this trade appears to be due more to initiatives of Gulf State importers and U.S. brokers and export agents than to efforts of producer/exporters.

Increased attention is being focused on these markets by U.S. competitors such as France and Australia. With this development, greater sophistication in the marketplace, and a modernizing retail structure, U.S. producers, marketing associations, and market development specialists need to become more actively involved in the marketing of U.S. products in the Gulf to expand and influence trade flows. U.S. traders also need to give more attention to the prerequisites of doing business in the Gulf region, including product labeling, local representation, and periodic personal visits.

These are the basic conclusions of an FAS-sponsored trade team that visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain in February 1982. Members of the team were W. R. Hoard, manager (now retired), California Cling Peach Advisory Board; Joseph Brownlow, manager, Washington Apple Commission; E. Bruce McEvoy, executive vice president, Sunkist (Europe) S.A.; Frederick Van Der Monde, director of marketing in Europe, California Raisin Advisory Board; and Richard Schroeter, FAS.

MARKET PROFILE

The total population of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Bahrain is estimated at 10 to 12 million people. About 70 percent of this population is in Saudi Arabia, primarily in the cities of Jidda on the Red Sea, the rapidly growing Dhahran/Dammam/Alkobar metropolis on the Gulf, and Riyadh, the capital, in the Central Province. Jidda in Saudi Arabia and Dubai in the U.A.E. are the major commercial centers for food imports. In 1980, three-quarters of the food products imported by sea into Saudi Arabia moved through Jidda's port. Bahrain is an important financial center.

The Gulf countries have high per capita incomes (over $15,000) and a large foreign population. Although oil is the major revenue source, the countries in the Gulf are making major efforts to broaden the industrial base. Another common thread among the Gulf countries is an overwhelming dependence on imported foods. Seventy percent or more of their food consumption consists of imported products.

U.S. TRADE

High per capita incomes, combined with an overwhelming dependence on imported foods, make the Gulf countries important markets for horticultural products in general and for high-quality U.S. goods in particular. Total imports of horticultural products are estimated at over $1 billion. In fiscal year 1981, the value of U.S. exports of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables to the Gulf countries totaled $122 million. This was 32 percent above the value exported a year earlier and over 10 times the value exported in the mid-1970's. Exports to Saudi Arabia were valued at $84.2 million, followed by the U.A.E. at $22.4 million, Kuwait $12 million, and Bahrain $3.4 million. These figures may understate the actual level of trade because of transhipments through Europe.

The composition of U.S. fruit and vegetable exports to the Gulf countries differs significantly from the average composition of total U.S. exports of those products. The most striking feature of the composition of U.S. exports to Saudi Arabia (and other Gulf countries as well) is the predominance of fresh deciduous fruit, consumer-ready vegetable grocery items, and beverages. These products account for 70 percent of U.S. horticultural trade with Saudi Arabia, compared to less than 30 percent of our exports to other markets.

U.S. exports of noncitrus fruit to the Persian Gulf consist almost exclusively of apples, pears, and table grapes. In fiscal 1981 (Oct. 1980-Sept. 1981), Saudi Arabia was the second leading offshore market for U.S. apples, the third leading offshore market for grapes, and the fourth leading market for pears. The U.A.E. was the third largest offshore export outlet for pears, the sixth for apples, and the ninth for grapes. In total, the Persian Gulf countries purchased $31 million of U.S. apples, pears, and grapes in fiscal 1981, or 17 percent of total offshore exports.

Trade in these products with the Gulf States did not begin until 1977. Its phenomenal development since then is due primarily to the initiatives of Gulf State importers who recognized the availability, quality, and supply range of the U.S. products. Today, with charter or importer-owned reefer vessels shipping apples or mixed loads of apples, pears, and grapes to the Gulf, the U.S. products are seen everywhere, from the smallest hawker in the neighborhood souk (bazaar) to the largest supermarket. Red Delicious is the prominent U.S. apple variety imported, with Golden Delicious running a distant second. Pears are of the winter Anjou variety. The grapes consist of California storage varieties, such as Emperors.

The bulk of the remaining U.S. exports consists of grocery line items such as frozen and canned vegetables, catsup, soups, and beverages. It appears that a significant portion of the trade in many of these items other than some canned fruits and vegetables and beverage bases is handled by brokers or export agents in the United States, including export departments of supermarket chains. These firms are in a position to put together mixed containers with an array of products, which have fit buyer needs. One result of the importance of brokers in this trade is an astounding number of U.S. brands on the shelf.

RETAIL MARKETING

Although the retail food business in the Gulf is still dominated by traditional small stores, American-style supermarkets and shopping malls are making significant inroads. Several large retail chains are now operating in Saudi Arabia and Dubai and expansion is in progress throughout the area. The supermarkets appear to be well managed and often contain numerous non-grocery items or are part of a department store. One possible exception to the expanding influence of the supermarkets is Kuwait. The Kuwaiti market is to a large extent supplied by neighborhood cooperative stores, which are usually owned by prominent Kuwaiti families living in each district.

Currently, the existing supermarkets in the Gulf appear to be patronized largely by the more affluent of the expatriate colony. However, as the stores expand and become more accessible, they likely will reach a broader clientele, which will expand their influence accordingly. This in turn should lead to a more competitive environment.

The ability of the supermarket chains to import large volumes of products, and a growing preference for better quality frozen and canned foods should also create more opportunities for U.S. exporters. U.S. products appear to have a dominant position on the supermarket shelves; whereas, except for fresh fruits, they are rarely seen in the small neighborhood stores. Probably over 90 percent of U.S. apples, for example, are sold by hawkers or in open-air markets.

DISTRIBUTION

Port congestion, once a serious problem in the Gulf, is no longer a marketing constraint except possibly in Kuwait. Saudi Arabia, the Emirates, and Bahrain now have modern, heavily subsidized, expansive port facilities that operate on a 24 hour schedule. New ports also are being developed. Some congestion currently exists in Kuwait, largely because of the large transit trade with Iraq resulting from the Iran-Iraq conflict. Kuwait, however, does have excellent cold storage facilities to handle perishables. Spurred by lucrative government grants, the development of cold stores both at port and inland points is one of the fastest growing industries in the Gulf. Present facilities appear adequate for the current level of trade.

Jidda in Saudi Arabia and Dubai in the Emirates are the two main entry points for U.S. produce in the Gulf. The produce is trucked from the port to the receiver's depot where it is collected and then distributed by truck to outlets within the city or to other areas. The handling and trucking process is labor intensive. Reefer trucks are gradually being introduced, but packing materials should be sturdy to withstand handling and temperature extremes.

A large number of traders--commission agents, shipping companies, importers, distributors, trading companies, or blends of these firms--are involved in the food marketing chain. The influential trading companies often have broad interests, getting involved in many activities both inside and out of the food business.

Wholesale produce markets still flourish in the Gulf, despite some discouragement by governments, particularly in Saudi Arabia. The large produce importers supply some fruit for these markets as well as distributing direct to wholesalers and retailers. Catering companies also appear to be flourishing, supplying products to the expanding hotel business, hospitals, schools, etc.

IMPORT REGULATIONS

Import duties on food products are generally minimal, with most horticultural products entering duty-free or at low rates of duty. In Saudi Arabia, most imports are assessed a 3 percent duty. Some locally produced goods, such as candy and mineral water, have a protective duty of 20 percent. Beverages may soon be subjected to this tariff rate because of increasing domestic production. Imports of alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

New labeling regulations, designed to inform consumers about packaged products and their ingredients, are now being enforced throughout the Gulf. Although these regulations may differ somewhat from country to country, exporters meeting the Saudi Arabian requirements should be in a position to have their products accepted in all the countries. The Saudi regulations require that labels of packaged foods bear the following information: trademark or trade name; product name; ingredients; net weight or volume (metric); name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or importer; country of origin; the date of production, or its code number, and the expiration date. Arabic has to be one of the languages used for the product name, contents, and ingredients. This information in Arabic should appear on the label. Fresh produce should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

The quality of imports and adherence to regulations are checked at the ports. In Saudi Arabia, container cargoes are opened by customs officials, off-loaded, and re-staffed. Generally, this work is done expeditiously, and security is not a problem.

DOING BUSINESS

Gulf traders place great emphasis on personal relationships. Thus, periodic visits by U.S. exporters are essential to strengthen commercial ties. Local representation has also been effective.

The importance of personal relationships in commercial dealings poses a problem for potential new-to-market exporters because of the difficulty in visiting the Gulf countries. To obtain a visa (other than a 72-hour visa in Bahrain and Dubai), a prospective visitor must first have a sponsor in the country to be visited. This sponsor requests issuance of the visa from his government. The problem arises in finding a sponsor without first being able to enter the country.

There are several possibilities for locating potential sponsors. The FAS newsletter called CONTACTS for U.S. Farm Products can introduce a company and its product description to foreign food buyers. The newsletter is distributed to the food trade in the Gulf region. Also, the FAS Trade Opportunity Referral Service (TORS) provides leads to U.S. exporters on products desired by importers and the importers involved. Further information on CONTACTS and TORS can be obtained from the Export Promotion Division, FAS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Attending trade fairs and conventions in the United States and elsewhere is another means for meeting potential sponsors. Direct correspondence with importers can also yield results. Lists of importers can be obtained from the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

The U.S. Agricultural Trade Office, located in Bahrain but serving the entire Gulf area, can also provide lists of importers and advice on various aspects of doing business in the Gulf. One of its most important responsibilities is to provide leads on potential sales opportunities. The name and address of the trade officer are:

Theodore Horoschak
U.S. Agricultural Trade Officer
American Embassy
Shalkh Isa Road
P.O. Box 26431
Manama, Bahrain
Telephone: 714-151
Telex: 9398 USATO BN

In addition to the FAS trade office, the U.S. Commercial Office in Jidda, the U.S. Consulates in Dhahran and Dubai, and the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait can provide advice and assistance.

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

Fresh deciduous and citrus fruits are highly popular items among Gulf State consumers as evidenced by the large quantities displayed at food stores and by street hawkers. This preference, along with population growth and high incomes, is expected to lead to good to excellent prospects for continued growth of U.S. fruit exports to the region, provided U.S. prices remain competitive. The expanding influence of supermarkets and the catering and institutional trade should also enhance opportunities for increased sales of various processed products. U.S. producers should become more involved in this trade if these opportunities are to be fully realized.

The Gulf region has essentially become a mature market for U.S. apples within the short span of 5 years. U.S. exports rose from zero in 1976/77 to 2.5 million boxes, valued at $25.3 million, in 1980/81. With widespread distribution attained throughout the region, it appears unlikely that U.S. exports can sustain such dramatic growth. They should, however, at least find gradually expanding sales opportunities through increased recognition of their quality and year-round availability.

Neither U.S. grapes nor pears have achieved the remarkable market penetration accomplished by U.S. apples. But these products are showing increasing strength in the markets due in large part to rising trade and consumer awareness of their quality and availability. In the 1981/82 season, U.S. grape exports to this region totaled 4,232 tons, valued at $5.9 million. Exports of pears were 240,000 boxes, valued at $3.1 million.

Lebanon ranks as one, if not the leading, supplier of fresh deciduous fruit to the Gulf region. Other major suppliers include France, Australia and, more recently, Chile.

U.S. citrus fruit has been largely absent from the Gulf region except for some shipments of oranges to the Emirates. Heavy supplies of oranges, at attractive prices, from Lebanon and Egypt limit opportunities for U.S. oranges in the November-March period. More opportunities likely exist for U.S. oranges in the remaining months when Lebanese and Egyptian supplies are low or non-existent. During these "off-season" months, imports originate mainly from Swaziland (some of this fruit allegedly is from South Africa, whose products are banned) and to a lesser extent Brazil. Some importers have expressed doubt that the relatively thin-skinned U.S. Valencia oranges can withstand the heat and handling conditions, but sturdy packaging should help overcome these potential problems.

Lemons may have the brightest prospect among U.S. citrus fruit in the Gulf. The lemons observed on the market, mainly from Lebanon and Turkey, were of uniformly poor appearance relative to the U.S. product. The higher quality U.S. fruit may find ready customers in the supermarkets and perhaps also in the smaller stores catering to the less affluent population.

Although the expansion of supermarkets and rising incomes should stimulate increased demand for a wide array of U.S. processed products, the growth rate may depend to a significant extent on the involvement of U.S. producers. As mentioned previously, much of the trade in U.S. processed products other than some canned fruits and vegetables has been handled by brokers. Producers may be in a better position than brokers to meet labeling regulations, establish brand identity, follow through on sales, establish distribution networks, etc., all of which are necessary in an increasingly competitive market. U.S. producers also may be in a better position to search out opportunities with the catering industry and in stores other than supermarkets. At present, U.S. products do not have a strong position in these smaller stores where suppliers from Australia, France, Japan, etc., have done a better marketing job. For example, cans of fruit juices from Taiwan and Japan are often seen in these stores despite the higher quality of U.S. products.

Non-alcoholic beverages are obviously strong sales items because of the heat and humidity of the Gulf and the prohibition on alcoholic beverages. Joint ventures and licensing arrangements are becoming an increasingly important marketing concept for these products. This may be the wave of the future in view of the emphasis on industrial development in the Gulf and the generous subsidies granted for the construction of processing and manufacturing plants.

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U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO SAUDI ARABIA 1/

Commodity	1980	1981	1980	1981
	--------Metric Tons------		----------$1,000---------	
Fresh fruit	20,776	33,486	12,961	20,386
Apples	16,604	29,863	9,592	17,237
Grapes	1,822	1,545	2,187	1,808
Pears	695	1,938	372	1,203
Dried fruit	117	579	216	1,166
Raisins	81	467	187	959
Frozen fruit	39	139	58	131
Canned fruit	3,548	4,424	3,239	4,136
Cocktail	1,360	1,291	1,209	1,289
Peaches	507	664	380	558
Fruit Juices 1/	3,729	3,676	6,465	6,326
Citrus	1,805	2,024	3,437	3,694
Non-citrus	1,924	1,652	3,028	2,632
Fresh or chilled vegetables	1,376	1,638	668	1,117
Dehydrated vegetables	133	375	228	474
Frozen vegetables	1,449	1,788	1,618	2,006
Canned vegetables	7,567	8,692	5,951	6,767
Beans	1,692	1,748	1,052	1,155
Catsup, chile sauce	1,148	1,896	1,016	1,672
Beverages, except juices 2/	2,806	2,833	7,196	8,307
Tree nuts	1,384	1,975	5,468	6,956
Almonds, shelled	644	1,143	2,859	3,564
Mixtures	337	180	1,341	1,052
Other	--	--	21,882	26,422
Potato chips, sticks	334	743	1,192	2,422
Sauces	3,193	3,037	3,144	2,973
Blended foods, Nec	4,722	1,768	7,407	5,103
Tomato juice 1/	528	1,310	905	2,385
Grand Total	--	--	65,950	84,194

1/ Fiscal years ending on September 30.
2/ Volume in 1,000 gallons.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

September 1982 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO KUWAIT 1/

Commodity	1980	1981	1980	1981
	Metric Tons		$1,000	
Fresh fruit	784	3,425	210	1,661
Apples	31	2,932	21	1,347
Grapes	--	45	--	53
Pears	--	417	--	234
Oranges	741	--	175	--
Dried Fruit	35	110	108	198
Raisins	4	91	12	175
Frozen fruit	--	1	--	2
Canned fruit	593	782	537	801
Cocktail	254	390	222	412
Peaches	168	183	137	158
Fruit Juices 1/	590	733	900	1,178
Citrus	377	448	654	760
Non-citrus	213	285	246	418
Fresh or chilled vegetables	16	--	9	--
Dehydrated vegetables	1	4	4	6
Frozen vegetables	149	114	336	144
Canned vegetables	1,504	1,983	1,300	1,842
Beans	237	350	177	289
Catsup, chile sauce	173	189	127	140
Baby food	136	245	120	240
Tree nuts	322	573	1,280	2,233
Almonds, shelled	231	371	923	1,542
Almonds, prepared or preserved	53	84	187	251
Other	--	--	3,134	3,914
Potato chips, sticks	271	290	1,008	1,209
Sauces	396	336	529	465
Blended foods, Nec	496	501	909	1,515
Grand Total	--	--	7,818	11,979

1/ Fiscal years ending on September 30.
2/ Volume in 1,000 gallons

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

September 1982 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 1/

Commodity	1980	1981	1980	1981
	Metric Tons		$1,000	
Fresh fruit	8,635	20,362	4,387	10,527
Apples	5,223	14,561	3,129	6,757
Grapes	--	906	--	1,017
Pears	1,386	2,556	740	1,398
Oranges	1,963	1,932	464	1,192
Dried fruit	34	142	46	261
Frozen fruit	36	7	44	14
Canned fruit	660	334	680	356
Cocktail	315	159	283	148
Fruit Juices 2/	1,216	1,018	2,371	1,740
Citrus	740	376	1,432	810
Non-citrus	476	642	939	930
Fresh or chilled vegetables	74	108	57	72
Dehydrated vegetables	20	39	40	78
Frozen vegetables	447	429	469	533
Canned vegetables	2,044	2,479	1,906	2,011
Beans	303	499	212	384
Baby food	170	387	163	350
Catsup, chile sauce	113	340	77	286
Tree nuts	500	627	2,133	2,910
Almonds, shelled	376	451	1,608	1,803
Mixtures	39	35	161	175
Other	--	--	3,658	3,903
Corn chips, sticks	109	133	282	438
Potato chips, sticks	180	232	419	806
Sauces	344	246	444	351
Blended foods, Nec	593	412	804	910
Grand Total	--	--	15,791	22,405

1/ Fiscal years ending on September 30.
2/ Volume in 1,000 gallons.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

PROMOTION

Advertising is not permitted on television or public radio in Saudi Arabia. In other countries, advertising is possible through all media, including radio and television, which reaches audiences along the Gulf corridor in Saudi Arabia. Promotional efforts in Saudi Arabia, other than those on radio or television from the other Gulf countries, concentrate on printed advertisements in newspapers and magazines, street posters, direct mailouts, in-store promotions, and trade exhibits. The most effective advertisements are in English and Arabic to appeal to both Saudis and the foreign population.

Very little promotion has been done to heighten consumer awareness of the quality and value of U.S. products or to establish brand or origin identity. Although some importers and distributors tend to discount the need for advertising, the more progressive trading companies and larger retail outlets recognize the value of promotion and appear very receptive to efforts such as in-store promotions.

In early 1983, FAS plans to sponsor in-store promotions in one large supermarket chain in Saudi Arabia and one in Dubai. This will be just the first of several activities designed to stimulate increased interest in and sales of U.S. food products.

(Richard Schroeter (202) 447-7931)

WORLD MUSHROOM SITUATION

U.S. imports of canned mushrooms were 41,400 metric tons 1/ during 1981/82 (July-June), about the same as a year earlier. These imports equaled 52 percent of apparent U.S. consumption of canned mushrooms. Temporary import relief for the U.S. processed mushroom industry raised the import duty to the equivalent of 33 percent ad valorem for the year beginning Nov. 1, 1980. It decreased to 28 percent during the following year, and in November 1982 will be reduced to 23 percent before reverting to the original tariff of about 13 percent in November 1983 2/. The major sources of U.S. canned mushroom imports are China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea. Mushroom production has been declining in Taiwan and South Korea while expanding in China. Mushrooms exported by Hong Kong are grown mostly in China. These changes are being reflected in U.S. canned mushroom imports from these origins.

1/ Does not include frozen mushrooms and canned straw mushrooms. Unless noted otherwise, all weights are metric. One metric ton equal 2,204.6 pounds, or 91.859 standard 24 lb. drained weight cases of canned mushrooms. Unless otherwise noted, canned mushroom weights are net, drained weight. One kilogram (2.205 lbs.) drained weight, of canned mushrooms is estimated to be equivalent to 1.538 kilograms of fresh mushrooms. One kilogram of canned mushrooms, net weight (mushrooms plus liquid in which they are packed) is equivalent to approximately 0.6 kilograms, drained weight.
2/ Ten percent ad valorem plus 3.2 cents per pound.

Although world canned mushroom exports declined an estimated 13 percent in calendar 1981 from the previous year, exports from China, Hong Kong, and France rose considerably while exports from Taiwan and South Korea were off sharply. China has apparently taken over first place as a mushroom exporting country while Taiwan dropped to a distant second. Hong Kong (including Macao) overtook South Korea as the third ranking exporter. China and Hong Kong-Macao (which use Chinese mushrooms for processing) accounted for 64 percent of the world's canned mushroom exports during 1981.

Exports from the above origins in recent years were as follows in metric tons, drained weight equivalent:

	1979	1980	1981
China, Mainland 1/	28,000	39,000	44,000
China, Taiwan	37,227	39,767	19,889
Hong Kong 1/ 2/	8,000	11,000	15,500
South Korea	21,109	11,790	9,210
France 3/	2,500	2,600	2,800
Others 4/	4,100	3,100	1,800
Total	100,936	107,257	93,199

1/ FAS estimate. 2/ Includes Macao. 3/ Excludes Intra-EC trade. A factor of 0.6 was used to convert original net weight data to drained weight equivalent. 4/ Spain, Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, South Africa and Japan are the most important minor exporters.

China is expanding rapidly as a mushroom growing, canning, and exporting country. Fujian Province alone is reported to have produced 42,240 tons of fresh mushrooms in 1981/82 from 8.9 million square meters. 1/

Taiwan formerly was the world's largest canned mushroom exporter. However, rising costs and poor export prospects for canned mushrooms have resulted in reduced area and output since 1977/78. Canned mushroom exports during the 1980/81 (December-November) marketing year were the smallest for several years. Canners' carry-in on Dec. 1, 1981, was usually high. Canned mushroom production in 1981/82 (December-March) was about the same as in the previous season. Exports continue to move at a relatively slow pace. A plan to encourage the development of new varieties to enable year around production, as well as to improve production techniques, is expected to be approved soon.

Hong Kong and Macao have been able to increase mushrooms exports by importing bulk mushrooms in brine from China for canning. No mushrooms are produced in either of these 2 areas.

1/ One square meter equals 10.764 square feet.

South Korea's mushroom industry has continued to slip downward. Canned mushroom exports of 9,210 tons in 1981 were less than half of the total 2 years earlier. Increased production costs, the recession in the domestic economy, and competition in the export markets contributed to the downward slide. The outlook for 1982 is for more of the same although domestic consumption is expected to expand.

The United States, West Germany, Canada, Sweden, and Japan account for about 90 percent of world canned mushroom imports. These imports, in metric tons, were as follows during 1979-81:

	1979	1980	1981
United States	41,899	50,472	38,080
West Germany 1/ 2/	18,013	21,527	21,582
Canada 1/	19,187	15,016	16,219
Sweden 3/	6,326	7,082	6,970
Japan 1/	5,750	6,971	6,478
Others 4/	10,131	11,230	9,925
Total	101,306	112,298	99,254

1/ A factor of 0.6 was used to convert original net weight data to drained weight equivalent. 2/ Excludes intra-EC trade. 3/ A factor of 0.5 was used to convert original gross weight data to drained weight equivalent. 4/ Estimated on basis that "Others" equals 10 percent of world imports. Austria, Switzerland and Australia are the largest importers in this group.

The United States is the leading importer of canned mushrooms, importing 45 percent and 38 percent of total world imports during 1980 and 1981, respectively. Imports of canned mushrooms into the United States were valued at $79.6 million during 1981. The 1981 average unit value of $2.09 per kilogram, f.o.b. was down from the 1980 unit value of $2.32 per kilogram and was the lowest unit value since 1976.

U.S. mushroom production of 234,577 tons was up 10 percent during the July-June 1981/82 marketing year from a year earlier. Bed and tray area of 13.1 million square meters was only 1 percent above the previous season. About 62 percent of total U.S. mushroom production during 1981/82 was for the fresh market and the remainder was for processing.

The market share of U.S. mushroom imports fell from 26 percent of apparent consumption (fresh plus processed) in 1980/81 to 24 percent in 1981/82. This decline was at least partially due to the higher tariff.

During 1981, China nearly doubled its canned mushroom exports to the United States, becoming the leading source of such imports. Hong Kong, using Chinese raw material, became the second most important origin. On June 30, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted an investigation under Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether imports of this product are rising so rapidly that they are a significant cause of material injuring to the domestic industry. A briefing and vote on this issue is to take place during the week of September 20.

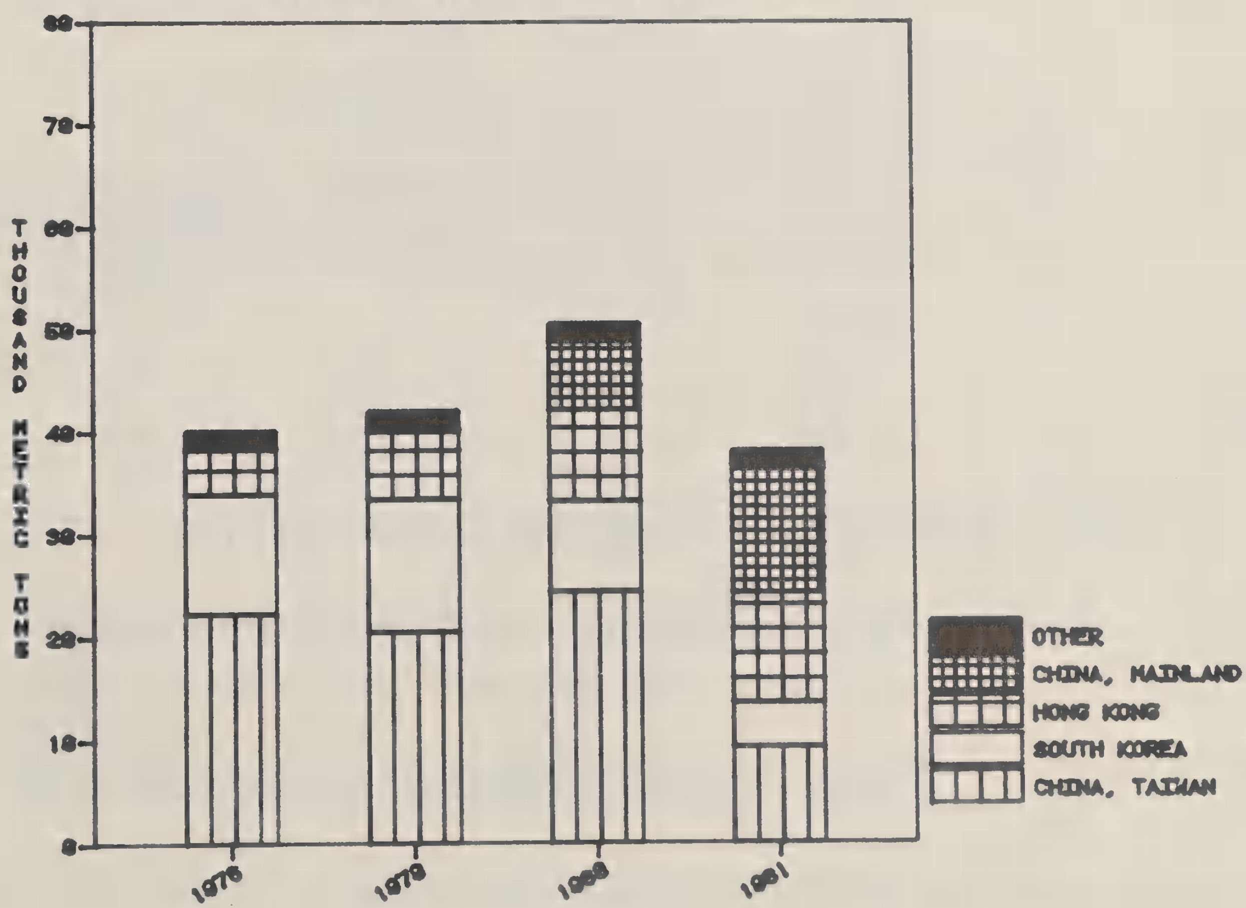
The European Community (EC) limits the amount of canned mushrooms which can be imported (from outside the EC) without an additional levy having to be paid. During calendar year 1982, the net weight ceiling is 34,750 tons (about 20,850 tons drained equivalent) distributed according to origins as follows:

China, Mainland	24,977
China, Taiwan	1,087
South Korea	5,428
Spain	1,087
Hong Kong	435
Others	1,736
Total	34,750

Imports in excess of this amount are subject to a levy of 160 European Currency Units (ECU's) per 100 kilograms, net weight (currently abot U.S. $1.55 per kg. or $2.58 per kilogram, drained weight). The above allocations are subject to revision on Sept. 30, 1982. Most EC canned mushroom imports from third countries enter West Germany.

(Gordon Patty (202) 447-2579)

U.S. IMPORTS OF CANNED MUSHROOMS
CALENDAR YEARS 1978 - 1981



UNITED STATES: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF MUSHROOMS, 1977/78-1981/82

MARKETING YEAR (July-June)	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS: CANNED 1/	IMPORTS: DRIED	IMPORTS: TOTAL	APPARENT CONSUMPTION 2/	MARKET SHARE OF IMPORTS
	1,000 METRIC TONS					PERCENT
1977/78.......	180.8	64.1	5.8	69.9	250.7	28
1978/79.......	205.9	60.1	6.5	66.6	272.5	24
1979/80.......	213.2	79.3	5.6	84.9	298.1	28
1980/81.......	213.4	67.0	6.2	73.2	286.6	26
1981/82.......	234.6	65.6	6.5	72.1	306.7	24

NOTE: All data on fresh-weight basis. Imports of canned mushrooms are converted to a fresh-weight equivalent on the basis of 1 ton of drained weight to 1.538 tons of fresh weight; those of dried mushrooms are converted on the basis of 1 ton of dried weight to 10 tons of fresh weight.

1/ Includes frozen mushrooms and canned straw mushrooms, all years. 2/ Production plus imports. Exports of U.S. mushrooms are negligible.

SOURCE: Production--Crop Reporting Board, USDA; I port data--U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: SALES, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF CANNED MUSHROOMS, 1977/78-1981/82

MARKETING YEAR (July-June)	SALES OF U.S. PRODUCT	IMPORTS 1/	APPARENT CONSUMPTION	MARKET SHARE OF IMPORTS
	1,000 METRIC TONS, DRAINED WEIGHT			PERCENT
1977/78.........	43.1	41.7	84.8	49
1978/79.........	41.2	39.1	80.3	49
1979/80.........	43.3	51.5	94.8	54
1980/81.........	45.1	43.5	88.6	49
1981/82.........	40.0 2/	43.4	83.4	52

1/ Includes frozen mushrooms and canned straw mushrooms, all years.
2/ Estimate.

SOURCE: Complied from U.S. International Trade Commission and Bureau of Census data.

September 1982 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

MUSHROOMS, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES
CALENDAR YEARS 1978-1981 1/
(Metric Tons, Drained Weight)

Country of Origin	1978	1979	1980	1981
Asia				
China, Mainland	8	119	6,723	12,407
China, Taiwan	22,331	20,528	24,371	9,316
Hong Kong	4,369	6,593	8,879	10,650
Japan	406	240	206	167
Korea, Rep. of	11,643	12,946	8,803	4,261
Macao	---	335	902	1,040
Other	1	10	21	10
Total	38,758	40,771	49,905	37,851
Europe				
France	194	89	93	70
Germany, Fed. Rep	18	55	31	15
Romania	65	91	---	---
Spain	88	237	46	78
Switzerland	36	9	8	17
Other	29	29	23	18
Total	430	510	201	198
Other Countries				
Canada	30	29	38	8
Costa Rica	583	330	---	---
Dominican Rep	225	258	317	22
Other	25	1	11	1
Total	863	618	366	31
Grand Total	40,051	41,899	50,472	38,080

---Denotes not available, unknown, not applicable or zero.

1/ Data does not include frozen mushrooms. Data for 1978 include canned straw mushrooms, later years do not.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

September 1982 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF CANNED STRAW MUSHROOMS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1980-81
(METRIC TONS, DRAINED WEIGHT)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1980	1981
China, Mainland	4	42
China, Taiwan	1,625	1,713
Hong, Kong	20	1
Korea, Rep. of	0	14
Others	---	3
Total	1,649	1,773

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF FROZEN MUSHROOMS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1980-81
(METRIC TONS, DRAINED WEIGHT)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1980	1981
Brazil	---	24
Canada	273	193
China, Taiwan	815	135
Total	1,088	352

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF DRIED MUSHROOMS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1980-81
(METRIC TONS, DRAINED WEIGHT)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1980	1981
Chile	181	79
China, Mainland	4	9
China, Taiwan	78	103
Germany, West	6	11
Japan	258	397
Korea, Rep. of	91	67
Yugoslavia	3	5
Others	16	13
Total	637	684

NOTE: 1 ton of dried mushrooms is equivalent to approximately 10 tons of fresh mushrooms.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF CANNED MUSHROOM IMPORTS,
BY CONTAINER SIZE AND STYLE, JULY-JUNE 1981/82

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	CONTAINERS NOT OVER 9 OUNCES			CONTAINERS OVER 9 OUNCES		
	Whole	Sliced	Other 1/	Whole	Sliced	Other 1/
QUANTITY	METRIC TONS					
China, Mainland	148	114	3,467	260	403	10,756
China, Taiwan	1,668	3,395	2,573	1,061	380	2,944
Hong Kong	76	1	348	202	795	8,288
Korea, Republic of	247	265	518	22	66	1,845
Macao	---	---	5	48	61	1,231
Others	23	3	29	95	9	83
Total	2,162	3,778	6,940	1,688	1,714	25,147
UNIT VALUE	DOLLARS PER KG.					
China, Mainland	2.31	2.10	2.17	1.40	1.94	1.65
China, Taiwan	2.93	3.15	2.41	2.47	2.54	1.82
Hong Kong	2.16	1.00	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.65
Korea, Republic of	3.05	3.02	2.40	2.00	1.95	1.85
Macao	---	---	1.80	2.19	1.79	1.69
Others	7.70	5.00	5.86	4.46	3.44	4.83
Total	2.92	3.11	2.28	2.35	2.07	1.69

---Denotes not available, unknown, not applicable, or zero.

1/ Stems and pieces.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

CHINA, TAIWAN: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANNED MUSHROOMS, 1/
1978/79-1982/83
(METRIC TONS, DRAINED WEIGHT) 2/

MARKETING YEARS 3/	CANNERS' CARRY-IN	PRODUCTION	TOTAL SUPPLY	APPARENT DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION 4/	EXPORTS	CANNERS' CARRY-OUT	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
1978/79...	9,172	44,053	53,225	---	37,227	15,998	53,225
1979/80...	15,998	30,316	46,314	---	39,767	6,547	46,314
1980/81...	6,547	26,966	33,513	---	19,889	13,624	33,513
1981/82...	13,624	26,190	39,814	---	22,000	17,814	39,814

---Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

1/ Agaricus bisporus mushrooms only. 2/ One metric ton equals 91.859 24 lb., drained weight cases. 3/ Years beginning December 1. 4/ Domestic consumption is believed to be insignificant.

SOURCE: Taiwan Canners Association (TCA), Taiwan Mushroom Packers United Export Corporation (TMPUEC), and the Office of the Agricultural Officer, American Institute for Taiwan (AIT), Taipei.

SOUTH KOREA: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANNED MUSHROOMS,
1978-1982
(METRIC TONS, DRAINED WEIGHT) 1/

CALENDAR YEARS	CANNERS' CARRY-IN	PRODUCTION	TOTAL SUPPLY	APPARENT DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION 4/	EXPORTS	CANNERS' CARRY-OUT	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
1978......	5,563	26,606	32,169	---	24,374	7,795	32,169
1979......	7,795	18,245	26,040	---	21,109	4,931	26,040
1980......	4,931	12,813	17,744	---	11,790	5,954	17,744
1981......	5,954	7,533	13,487	218	9,210	4,059	13,487
1982 2/...	4,059	5,280	9,339	327	6,096	2,916	9,339

---Denotes unavailable, unknown or not applicable.

1/ One metric ton equals 91.859 24 lb., drained weight cases.
2/ Forecast.

SOURCE: Korea Canned Goods Exporters Association, and Office of U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Seoul.

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
APPLES, FRESH JULY 1						
CANADA	3,737	4,903	3,737	4,903	+31	+31
TOTAL EC-TEN	363	157	363	157	-57	-57
IRELAND	12	---	12	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	216	6	216	6	-97	-97
UNITED KINGDOM	135	151	135	151	+12	+12
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	100	14	100	14	-86	-86
TOTAL EUROPE	463	171	463	171	-63	-63
LATIN AMERICA	2,274	943	2,274	943	-59	-59
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	388	205	388	205	-47	-47
HONG KONG	2,657	1,492	2,657	1,492	-44	-44
OTHER COUNTRIES	4,419	2,942	4,419	2,942	-33	-33
WORLD TOTAL	13,937	10,656	13,937	10,656	-24	-24
PEARS, FRESH (JULY 1)						
CANADA	1,633	545	1,633	545	-67	-67
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA	525	112	525	112	-79	-79
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	17	1	17	1	-95	-95
OTHER COUNTRIES	16	---	16	---	-100	-100
WORLD TOTAL	2,191	658	2,191	658	-70	-70
GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	3,196	3,992	5,763	7,380	+25	+28
TOTAL EC-TEN	7	1	32	1	-89	-98
NETHERLANDS	---	1	---	1	***	***
UNITED KINGDOM	7	---	32	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	3	---	3	---	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	10	1	35	1	-92	-98
LATIN AMERICA	205	40	277	98	-81	-64
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	71	77	111	123	+8	+11
HONG KONG	808	916	838	1,200	+13	+43
JAPAN	---	---	---	1	---	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	934	933	1,027	1,373	---	+34
WORLD TOTAL	5,225	5,959	8,051	10,176	+14	+26
LEMONS, FRESH (AUG 1)						
CANADA	1,581	716	14,909	12,964	-55	-13
TOTAL EC-TEN	848	---	31,990	13,012	-100	-59
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	9,530	3,081	---	-68
DENMARK	---	---	525	88	---	-83
FRANCE	---	---	11,264	3,456	---	-69
GERMANY, FED. REP.	848	---	3,092	2,729	-100	-12
NETHERLANDS	---	---	5,067	3,443	---	-32
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	2,512	214	---	-91
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	91	96	---	+5
SWEDEN	---	---	3,320	2,193	---	-34
OTHER	---	---	2,551	22	---	-99
TOTAL EUROPE	848	---	37,953	15,323	-100	-60
LATIN AMERICA	19	13	823	422	-34	-49
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	6	11	78	84	+74	+7
HONG KONG	404	352	4,476	4,382	-13	-2
JAPAN	14,799	9,582	118,427	108,009	-35	-9
OTHER COUNTRIES	12	6	1,892	1,305	-48	-31
WORLD TOTAL	17,670	10,682	178,559	142,489	-40	-20

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGES, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	9,579	6,972	136,054	122,690	-27	-10
TOTAL EC-TEN	3,119	137	25,187	4,140	-96	-84
BELGIUM-LUX	1,031	---	6,203	1,095	-100	-82
DENMARK	---	---	96	---	---	-100
FRANCE	200	---	3,484	626	-100	-82
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	269	137	---	-49
ITALY	---	---	14	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	1,472	137	10,037	2,212	-91	-78
UNITED KINGDOM	416	---	5,084	70	-100	-99
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	168	32	650	457	-81	-30
SWEDEN	594	---	2,121	681	-100	-68
OTHER	9	13	25	156	+51	+518
TOTAL EUROPE	3,890	182	27,983	5,434	-95	-81
LATIN AMERICA	198	19	1,202	242	-91	-80
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	164	77	1,604	1,462	-53	-9
HONG KONG	12,743	8,874	83,577	81,999	-30	-2
JAPAN	15,129	11,340	66,301	76,386	-25	+15
OTHER COUNTRIES	3,081	2,990	33,444	32,779	-3	-2
WORLD TOTAL	44,784	30,453	350,165	320,995	-32	-8
AVOCADOS, FRESH (NOV 1)						
CANADA	194	254	2,637	2,205	+31	-16
TOTAL EC-TEN	475	105	9,075	2,566	-78	-72
BELGIUM-LUX	111	---	251	---	-100	-100
DENMARK	43	14	116	34	-67	-71
FRANCE	211	31	6,219	1,798	-86	-71
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	97	1	---	-99
IRELAND	---	---	16	---	---	-100
ITALY	---	---	13	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	4	2	890	249	-44	-72
UNITED KINGDOM	105	58	1,473	483	-45	-67
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	57	7	891	245	-87	-73
OTHER	---	---	99	29	---	-71
TOTAL EUROPE	531	113	10,066	2,839	-79	-72
LATIN AMERICA	659	209	2,611	1,271	-68	-51
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	2	4	47	43	+86	-8
HONG KONG	4	---	18	1	-100	-93
JAPAN	328	87	1,131	625	-73	-45
OTHER COUNTRIES	---	---	36	11	-100	-70
WORLD TOTAL	1,718	667	16,545	6,995	-61	-58
GRAPEFRUIT, FRESH (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	2,514	2,335	49,435	43,721	-7	-12
TOTAL EC-TEN	325	149	80,801	74,604	-54	-8
BELGIUM-LUX	33	---	1,073	1,915	-100	+78
DENMARK	---	---	17	---	---	-100
FRANCE	---	119	38,412	38,237	***	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	3,932	4,640	---	+18
ITALY	---	---	731	240	---	-67
NETHERLANDS	260	30	33,296	26,339	-89	-21
UNITED KINGDOM	32	---	3,340	3,233	-100	-3
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	31	134	---	+337
NORWAY	---	---	98	58	---	-40
SWEDEN	120	8	1,160	828	-94	-29
OTHER	---	---	300	1,022	***	+241
TOTAL EUROPE	445	157	82,389	76,646	-65	-7
LATIN AMERICA	---	1	1,356	38	***	-97
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	10	5	149	107	-54	-28
HONG KONG	47	84	393	513	+78	+30
JAPAN	11,937	4,409	153,316	130,641	-63	-15
OTHER COUNTRIES	28	92	1,738	1,351	+225	-22
WORLD TOTAL	14,982	7,082	288,776	253,017	-53	-12

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
PRUNES, DRIED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	242	303	3,003	2,945	+25	-2
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,560	1,556	26,815	25,196	---	-6
BELGIUM-LUX	104	72	1,529	1,032	-31	-33
DENMARK	94	125	2,149	2,062	+33	-4
FRANCE	---	79	6,740	4,552	***	-32
GERMANY, FED. REP	540	536	5,474	5,874	-1	+7
GREECE	---	15	5	92	***	***
IRELAND	---	---	154	104	---	-33
ITALY	704	209	8,604	7,319	-70	-15
NETHERLANDS	37	85	951	1,051	+132	+10
UNITED KINGDOM	81	435	1,208	3,110	+436	+157
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	368	203	2,684	2,030	-45	-24
NORWAY	92	25	1,991	1,551	-73	-22
SWEDEN	128	241	2,867	2,262	+88	-19
OTHER	80	278	2,038	2,795	+246	+37
TOTAL EUROPE	2,228	2,302	36,335	33,833	+3	-7
LATIN AMERICA	115	42	2,358	3,545	-63	+50
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	6	6	375	506	-4	+35
HONG KONG	---	10	193	162	***	-16
JAPAN	199	496	4,922	5,952	+149	+21
OTHER COUNTRIES	150	2,593	3,411	5,452	***	+60
WORLD TOTAL	2,941	5,752	50,598	52,395	+96	+4
RAISINS (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	1,157	437	8,149	6,510	-62	-20
TOTAL EC-TEN	848	618	15,410	9,610	-27	-36
BELGIUM-LUX	102	117	930	925	+14	---
DENMARK	260	157	2,276	1,388	-40	-39
FRANCE	59	13	1,296	729	-78	-44
GERMANY, FED. REP	253	94	5,657	3,164	-63	-44
ITALY	---	---	18	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	79	157	1,481	1,433	+97	-3
UNITED KINGDOM	94	81	3,752	1,970	-14	-47
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	265	59	1,920	1,525	-78	-21
NORWAY	106	805	1,759	2,086	+660	+19
SWEDEN	184	492	3,278	3,943	+168	+20
OTHER	48	27	1,016	774	-44	-24
TOTAL EUROPE	1,450	2,001	23,382	17,937	+38	-23
LATIN AMERICA	90	44	2,167	2,125	-51	-2
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	19	5	568	478	-76	-16
HONG KONG	8	43	733	630	+426	-14
JAPAN	2,550	1,364	18,583	14,860	-47	-20
OTHER COUNTRIES	428	758	6,455	8,671	+77	+34
WORLD TOTAL	5,702	4,651	60,038	51,211	-18	-15
WALNUTS, SHELLED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	13	6	302	448	-51	+48
TOTAL EC-TEN	58	11	1,843	1,250	-82	-32
BELGIUM-LUX	1	---	4	5	-100	+38
DENMARK	1	---	41	15	-100	-63
FRANCE	5	---	30	135	-100	+358
GERMANY, FED. REP	29	11	1,047	579	-63	-45
GREECE	---	---	93	12	---	-87
IRELAND	---	---	---	19	---	***
ITALY	---	---	335	1	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	11	---	157	258	-100	+65
UNITED KINGDOM	10	---	136	226	-100	+66
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	22	---	***
NORWAY	---	---	22	34	-100	+58
SWEDEN	16	---	49	60	-100	+21
OTHER	12	---	764	733	-98	-4
TOTAL EUROPE	87	11	2,678	2,100	-88	-22
LATIN AMERICA	17	2	392	405	-91	+3
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	24	17	***	-30
HONG KONG	---	---	[illegible]	28	---	+613
JAPAN	29	19	346	441	-34	+27
OTHER COUNTRIES	66	22	950	1,127	-67	+19
WORLD TOTAL	211	60	4,696	4,565	-72	-3

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ALMONDS, SHELLED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	178	246	178	246	+38	+38
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,303	2,548	2,303	2,548	+11	+11
DENMARK	133	286	133	286	+116	+116
FRANCE	367	78	367	78	-79	-79
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,282	1,471	1,282	1,471	+15	+15
IRELAND	---	5	---	5	***	***
ITALY	---	31	---	31	***	***
NETHERLANDS	141	247	141	247	+75	+75
UNITED KINGDOM	381	430	381	430	+13	+13
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	10	15	10	15	+50	+50
NORWAY	27	44	27	44	+66	+66
SWEDEN	177	431	177	431	+143	+143
OTHER	165	80	165	[illegible]	-52	-52
TOTAL EUROPE	2,682	3,118	2,682	3,118	+16	+16
LATIN AMERICA	54	19	54	19	-64	-64
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	4	---	4	---	-100	-100
HONG KONG	4	6	4	6	+73	+73
JAPAN	262	446	262	446	+70	+70
OTHER COUNTRIES	170	1,288	170	1,288	+658	+658
WORLD TOTAL	3,354	5,124	3,354	5,124	+53	+53
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY)						
CANADA	---	9	---	9	***	***
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	20	---	20	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	20	---	20	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	20	---	20	***	***
LATIN AMERICA	---	[illegible]	---	4	+920	+920
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	---	---	***	***
JAPAN	3	---	3	---	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES	33	394	33	394	***	***
WORLD TOTAL	37	427	37	427	***	***
ALMONDS, PREP.OR PRES JULY 1						
CANADA	83	141	83	141	+69	+69
TOTAL EC-TEN	880	881	880	881	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX	14	5	14	5	-64	-64
DENMARK	3	[illegible]	3	2	-29	-29
FRANCE	50	215	50	215	+334	+334
GERMANY, FED. REP	411	315	411	315	-23	-23
NETHERLANDS	31	67	31	67	+115	+115
UNITED KINGDOM	371	276	371	276	-26	-26
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	10	9	10	9	-14	-14
NORWAY	30	12	30	12	-59	-59
SWEDEN	28	7	28	7	-75	-75
OTHER	24	43	24	43	+82	+82
TOTAL EUROPE	972	952	972	952	-2	-2
LATIN AMERICA	3	3	3	3	+17	+17
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
HONG KONG	[illegible]	6	6	[illegible]	-4	-4
JAPAN	123	120	123	120	-3	-3
OTHER COUNTRIES	95	89	95	89	-6	-6
WORLD TOTAL	1,282	1,310	1,282	1,310	+2	+2
WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED (AUG1)						
CANADA	39	47	1,044	1,385	+21	+33
TOTAL EC-TEN	109	9	24,655	31,417	-92	+27
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	564	579	---	+3
DENMARK	3	9	447	527	+178	+18
FRANCE	---	---	1,377	5,588	---	+306
GERMANY, FED. REP	79	---	13,822	15,725	-100	+14
ITALY	---	---	6,149	4,932	---	-20
NETHERLANDS	27	---	1,946	3,272	-100	+68
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	351	795	---	+127
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	33	17	---	-49
NORWAY	---	---	360	367	---	+2
SWEDEN	---	---	382	419	---	+9
OTHER	---	---	12,993	12,554	---	-3
TOTAL EUROPE	109	9	38,424	44,774	-92	+17
LATIN AMERICA	10	---	1,078	986	-100	-9
BERMUD AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	50	49	***	-3
HONG KONG	---	---	4	6	---	+54
OTHER COUNTRIES	27	76	1,437	2,226	+182	+55
WORLD TOTAL	185	132	42,036	49,424	-28	+18

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	---	26	72	49	***	-32
TOTAL EC-TEN	7	8	21	16	+13	-24
BELGIUM-LUX	---	1	---	1	***	***
NETHERLANDS	7	6	21	6	-7	-69
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	---	8	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	1	4	2	***	-48
SWEDEN	1	6	2	6	+410	+226
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	8	14	27	24	+76	-10
LATIN AMERICA	272	63	272	123	-77	-55
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	5	1	7	+630	+374
HONG KONG	---	15	■	18	***	+351
JAPAN	1	7	20	9	+979	-57
OTHER COUNTRIES	29	5	45	56	-82	+23
WORLD TOTAL	310	136	441	285	-56	-35
CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)						
CANADA	16	34	16	34	+113	+113
TOTAL EC-TEN	14	5	14	5	-64	-64
BELGIUM-LUX	9	---	9	---	-100	-100
DENMARK	---	---	---	---	***	***
GREECE	2	5	2	5	+177	+177
ITALY	3	---	3	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	3	6	3	6	+123	+123
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	17	11	17	11	-32	-32
LATIN AMERICA	■	11	■	11	+31	+31
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	4	3	4	+69	+69
HONG KONG	10	---	10	---	-100	-100
JAPAN	■	27	4	27	+532	+532
OTHER COUNTRIES	139	170	139	170	+22	+22
WORLD TOTAL	197	258	197	258	+31	+31
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND.						
CANADA	59	9	59	9	-85	-85
TOTAL EC-TEN	18	---	18	---	-100	-100
GREECE	1	---	1	---	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	17	---	17	---	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	---	---	***	***
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	18	---	18	---	-97	-97
LATIN AMERICA	31	100	31	100	+221	+221
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	6	1	6	1	-88	-88
HONG KONG	2	---	2	---	-80	-80
JAPAN	49	17	49	17	-66	-66
OTHER COUNTRIES	33	12	33	12	-64	-64
WORLD TOTAL	198	139	198	139	-30	-30
MIXTURES 2> FRUIT, PREP/PRES:						
CANADA	1,726	829	2,810	1,862	-52	-34
TOTAL EC-TEN	776	1,504	1,621	1,761	+94	+9
BELGIUM-LUX	71	27	135	103	-62	-23
DENMARK	6	---	6	13	-100	+110
GERMANY, FED. REP.	359	1,326	986	1,373	+269	+39
GREECE	1	3	1	5	+492	+404
ITALY	4	1	8	1	-77	-87
NETHERLANDS	328	88	441	159	-73	-64
UNITED KINGDOM	7	59	46	107	+719	+134
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	24	7	43	25	-71	-42
NORWAY	53	114	166	198	+116	+19
SWEDEN	149	240	303	446	+61	+47
OTHER	181	55	380	170	-69	-55
TOTAL EUROPE	1,183	1,919	2,514	2,600	+62	+3
LATIN AMERICA	348	247	1,776	381	-29	-79
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	158	57	357	131	-64	-63
HONG KONG	76	401	354	685	+427	+93
JAPAN	218	255	615	505	+17	-18
OTHER COUNTRIES	694	412	984	667	-41	-32
WORLD TOTAL	4,403	4,121	9,410	6,830	-6	-27

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SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
PEACHES, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	1,054	618	2,136	1,518	-41	-29
TOTAL EC-TEN	492	1,026	1,456	1,377	+109	-5
BELGIUM-LUX	47	85	68	107	+81	+57
DENMARK	6	---	7	3	-100	-65
GERMANY, FED. REP.	331	904	1,193	1,210	+173	+1
ITALY	6	---	11	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	36	37	111	43	+4	-62
UNITED KINGDOM	66	---	66	16	-100	-76
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	7	57	11	***	-80
NORWAY	102	117	154	149	+14	-3
SWEDEN	117	66	221	101	-43	-54
OTHER	29	18	70	52	-37	-25
TOTAL EUROPE	740	1,234	1,958	1,692	+67	-14
LATIN AMERICA	1,207	437	1,955	611	-64	-69
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	14	10	51	36	-28	-29
HONG KONG	13	119	40	189	+802	+371
JAPAN	258	686	745	1,244	+166	+67
OTHER COUNTRIES	200	81	356	244	-60	-31
WORLD TOTAL	3,486	3,184	7,241	5,534	-9	-24
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	108	41	163	71	-62	-56
TOTAL EC-TEN	15	22	32	32	+46	---
BELGIUM-LUX	1	---	3	---	-100	-100
DENMARK	6	1	7	2	-83	-77
NETHERLANDS	■	21	22	21	+178	-2
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	---	9	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	5	---	***
NORWAY	---	16	9	17	***	+90
SWEDEN	---	15	2	37	***	***
OTHER	10	---	18	2	-100	-91
TOTAL EUROPE	26	54	60	93	+110	+55
LATIN AMERICA	29	33	62	61	+14	-2
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	10	8	38	17	-18	-55
HONG KONG	1	6	5	8	+900	+69
JAPAN	■	3	14	5	+377	-62
OTHER COUNTRIES	100	164	151	239	+64	+58
WORLD TOTAL	274	309	492	494	+13	---
PINEAPPLE, CANNED (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	576	417	1,610	1,425	-28	-11
TOTAL EC-TEN	95	275	303	405	+191	+34
BELGIUM-LUX	8	27	22	27	+247	+23
DENMARK	---	43	---	43	***	***
FRANCE	---	---	14	11	---	-20
GERMANY, FED. REP.	42	118	139	180	+179	+29
NETHERLANDS	42	84	112	140	+100	+25
UNITED KINGDOM	3	4	15	4	+28	-77
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	6	---	6	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	2	---	11	3	-100	-69
OTHER	---	15	19	30	***	+63
TOTAL EUROPE	103	290	338	438	+182	+30
LATIN AMERICA	6	16	13	38	+160	+194
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	63	4	86	24	-93	-72
HONG KONG	---	3	4	3	***	-8
JAPAN	■	10	10	11	+154	+4
OTHER COUNTRIES	126	14	164	28	-89	-83
WORLD TOTAL	878	754	2,226	1,967	-14	-12

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SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1)						
CANADA	6	---	51	■	-100	-97
TOTAL EC-TEN	48	80	164	143	+66	-13
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	2	---	---	-100
DENMARK	---	1	3	3	***	+15
GREECE	---	---	14	---	---	-100
IRELAND	6	---	6	---	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	---	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	43	80	140	140	+86	---
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	4	18	4	***	-77
NORWAY	---	14	---	28	***	***
SWEDEN	1	1	38	3	-60	-92
OTHER	2	4	75	50	+81	-33
TOTAL EUROPE	52	103	295	229	+98	-23
LATIN AMERICA	8	24	23	30	+201	+31
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	34	9	256	16	-73	-94
HONG KONG	---	---	2	3	---	+54
JAPAN	4	1	71	1	-75	-99
OTHER COUNTRIES	7	27	107	194	+308	+82
WORLD TOTAL	111	164	805	475	+48	-41
CORN, CANNED (AUG 1)						
CANADA	14	51	964	938	+264	-3
TOTAL EC-TEN	1,168	1,627	20,560	23,361	+39	+14
BELGIUM-LUX	13	54	346	501	+298	+45
DENMARK	41	13	345	453	-67	+31
FRANCE	628	673	10,026	9,383	+7	-6
GERMANY, FED. REP	136	245	5,044	8,290	+81	+64
GREECE	1	21	109	83	***	-24
IRELAND	■	---	140	47	-100	-67
ITALY	---	---	36	38	---	+8
NETHERLANDS	26	15	477	135	-43	-72
UNITED KINGDOM	315	606	4,035	4,432	+93	+10
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	9	44	16	***	-65
NORWAY	7	29	173	159	+316	-8
SWEDEN	150	356	1,510	2,537	+139	+68
OTHER	27	84	3,177	5,109	+213	+61
TOTAL EUROPE	1,352	2,107	25,464	31,182	+56	+22
LATIN AMERICA	129	130	2,989	2,058	+1	-31
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	35	19	694	578	-46	-17
HONG KONG	52	115	1,061	2,109	+120	+99
JAPAN	1,107	1,139	22,359	30,927	+3	+38
OTHER COUNTRIES	363	343	4,922	7,666	-6	+56
WORLD TOTAL	3,053	3,905	58,452	75,459	+28	+29
TOMATOES, WHOLE, CND (JULY 1)						
CANADA	1,207	613	1,207	613	-49	-49
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA	49	---	49	---	-100	-100
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	12	24	12	24	+104	+104
HONG KONG	1	33	■	33	***	***
JAPAN	---	9	---	9	***	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	11	63	11	63	+498	+498
WORLD TOTAL	1,279	743	1,279	743	-42	-42
TOMATO PASTE & PULP, CANNED						
CANADA	869	327	869	327	-62	-62
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	2	---	2	***	***
TOTAL EUROPE	---	2	---	2	***	***
LATIN AMERICA	27	5	27	5	-80	-80
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	8	39	8	39	+382	+382
HONG KONG	---	17	---	17	***	***
JAPAN	6	10	6	10	+68	+68
OTHER COUNTRIES	31	74	31	74	+137	+137
WORLD TOTAL	942	474	942	474	-50	-50

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES						
ORANGE (NOV 1)						
CANADA	106,827	46,277	1,819,819	1,001,704	-57	-45
TOTAL EC-TEN	178,161	121,968	2,873,455	1,829,408	-32	-36
BELGIUM-LUX	13,650	---	44,251	15,150	-100	-66
DENMARK	---	---	3,766	---	---	-100
FRANCE	128,057	116,488	2,678,425	1,768,819	-9	-34
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,067	---	12,067	10,323	-100	-14
GREECE	---	---	345	1,275	---	+270
ITALY	---	---	---	2,757	---	***
NETHERLANDS	24,511	---	28,009	460	-100	-98
UNITED KINGDOM	9,876	5,480	106,592	30,624	-45	-71
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	1,050	300	---	-71
NORWAY	---	---	18,075	6,198	---	-66
OTHER	3,390	---	114,679	160,155	-100	+40
TOTAL EUROPE	181,551	121,968	3,007,259	1,996,061	-33	-34
LATIN AMERICA	48,041	13,389	308,972	250,239	-72	-19
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	47,931	39,573	428,205	459,835	-17	+7
HONG KONG	5,379	14,557	72,308	162,020	+171	+124
JAPAN	18,097	23,347	135,283	147,994	+29	+9
OTHER COUNTRIES	199,908	320,569	1,655,434	1,971,110	+60	+19
WORLD TOTAL	607,734	579,680	7,427,280	5,988,963	-5	-19
GRAPEFRUIT (NOV 1)						
CANADA	233,726	48,130	1,453,432	869,931	-79	-40
TOTAL EC-TEN	104,338	133,151	820,030	755,081	+28	-8
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	7,917	8,472	---	+7
DENMARK	---	---	863	---	---	-100
FRANCE	62,056	53,760	458,642	356,070	-13	-22
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	1,560	---	---	-100
GREECE	---	---	516	774	---	+50
ITALY	---	75,726	293,434	384,838	***	+31
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	200	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	42,282	3,665	57,098	4,727	-91	-92
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	925	600	---	-35
NORWAY	---	300	1,350	2,604	***	+93
SWEDEN	---	---	1,185	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	---	29,446	20,169	---	-32
TOTAL EUROPE	104,338	133,451	852,936	778,454	+28	-9
LATIN AMERICA	4,005	3,866	24,483	32,977	-3	+35
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	11,926	2,706	146,231	96,324	-77	-34
HONG KONG	3,041	43,159	30,213	111,346	***	+269
JAPAN	1,580	13,975	130,297	180,651	+784	+39
OTHER COUNTRIES	85,340	55,149	347,174	384,267	-35	+11
WORLD TOTAL	443,956	300,436	2,984,766	2,453,950	-32	-18
PINEAPPLE (JUNE 1)						
CANADA	125,382	200,442	204,963	453,181	+60	+121
TOTAL EC-TEN	23,376	21,062	23,376	147,515	-10	+531
BELGIUM-LUX	508	---	508	---	-100	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	---	1,008	---	***
ITALY	21,600	18,566	21,600	144,011	-14	+567
NETHERLANDS	1,268	---	1,268	---	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM	---	2,496	---	2,496	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	1,120	---	1,120	---	-100	-100
SWEDEN	1,670	---	3,766	2,104	-100	-44
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	26,166	21,062	28,262	149,619	-20	+429
LATIN AMERICA	1,707	508	4,221	508	-70	-88
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	41,761	10,229	75,879	25,913	-76	-66
JAPAN	---	---	---	2,592	---	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	59,966	24,733	123,840	123,786	-59	---
WORLD TOTAL	254,982	256,974	437,165	755,599	+1	+73
PINEAPPLE JUICE CONC JUNE 1.						
CANADA	---	---	---	2,725	---	***
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	53,460	---	62,208	***	***
BELGIUM-LUX	---	35,640	---	35,640	***	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	17,820	---	26,568	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
OTHER	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE	---	53,460	---	62,208	***	***
LATIN AMERICA	3,915	2,550	3,915	2,820	-35	-28
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	22,176	24,375	22,892	24,811	+10	+8
OTHER COUNTRIES	92,086	44,984	239,507	49,328	-51	-79
WORLD TOTAL	118,177	125,369	266,314	141,892	+6	-47

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	GALLONS				PERCENT	
CONCENTRATED JUICES						
ORANGE, HOT-PACK (NOV 1)						
CANADA	61,073	34,851	978,167	460,932	-43	-53
TOTAL EC-TEN	309,305	179,863	1,852,234	1,972,985	-42	+7
BELGIUM-LUX	---	7,810	67,647	88,390	***	+31
DENMARK	21,833	22,785	63,616	58,155	+4	-9
FRANCE	2,520	5,040	20,160	66,492	+100	+230
GERMANY, FED. REP	14,790	---	595,950	457,950	-100	-23
IRELAND	76,330	27,073	165,596	408,174	-65	+146
NETHERLANDS	17,750	33,926	230,185	406,741	+91	+77
UNITED KINGDOM	176,082	83,229	709,080	487,083	-53	-31
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	---	20,808	---	***
NORWAY	---	---	20,558	58,648	---	+185
SWEDEN	---	429	112,087	169,558	***	+51
OTHER	---	---	407,062	316,491	---	-22
TOTAL EUROPE	309,305	180,292	2,391,941	2,538,490	-42	+6
LATIN AMERICA	---	15,253	58,084	84,523	***	+46
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	60,206	14,514	263,798	264,936	-76	---
HONG KONG	46,051	28,381	193,945	188,199	-38	-3
JAPAN	24,479	6,379	112,204	130,704	-74	+16
OTHER COUNTRIES	78,186	93,623	1,436,407	1,610,481	+20	+12
WORLD TOTAL	579,300	373,293	5,434,546	5,278,265	-36	-3
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE,CONC NOV 1						
CANADA	18,960	52,926	551,901	486,240	+179	-12
TOTAL EC-TEN	18,030	27,150	179,291	467,303	+51	+161
BELGIUM-LUX	---	3,150	8,424	285,663	***	***
DENMARK	---	---	81,400	70,000	---	-14
FRANCE	---	---	---	19,200	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP	780	---	2,917	11,005	-100	+277
ITALY	---	---	---	2,832	---	***
NETHERLANDS	17,250	24,000	78,750	67,298	+39	-15
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	7,800	11,305	---	+45
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	---	5,265	---	***
OTHER	---	---	347,032	194,767	---	-44
TOTAL EUROPE	18,030	27,150	526,323	667,335	+51	+27
LATIN AMERICA	369	1,293	9,877	24,981	+250	+153
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	18,430	---	71,574	100,652	-100	+41
HONG KONG	---	---	2,766	---	---	-100
JAPAN	---	---	75,600	5,763	---	-92
OTHER COUNTRIES	35,211	23,150	73,110	127,886	-34	+75
WORLD TOTAL	91,000	104,519	1,311,151	1,412,857	+15	+8
ORANGE FROZEN (NOV 1)						
CANADA	3,033,724	1,796,522	26,104,947	22,934,327	-41	-12
TOTAL EC-TEN	2,392,259	986,891	15,057,987	12,831,606	-59	-15
BELGIUM-LUX	177,891	30,840	846,815	1,798,241	-83	+112
DENMARK	---	---	495,508	---	---	-100
FRANCE	32,256	53,754	1,508,777	1,513,636	+67	---
GERMANY, FED. REP	754,316	232,531	4,241,778	3,348,354	-69	-21
GREECE	2,553	---	2,553	32,352	-100	***
IRELAND	21,840	38,400	21,840	142,552	+76	+553
NETHERLANDS	1,350,230	580,456	6,377,310	4,959,511	-57	-22
UNITED KINGDOM	53,164	50,910	1,563,406	1,036,960	-4	-34
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	208,350	48,960	---	-77
NORWAY	18,000	187,976	1,151,512	1,359,580	+944	+18
SWEDEN	180,504	260,000	2,786,404	1,863,845	+44	-33
OTHER	88,554	90,947	1,286,066	1,326,940	+3	+3
TOTAL EUROPE	2,679,308	1,525,814	20,490,319	17,430,931	-43	-15
LATIN AMERICA	197,153	102,820	921,761	752,538	-48	-18
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	162,455	47,371	1,866,996	1,001,352	-71	-46
HONG KONG	41,413	27,925	348,292	364,859	-33	+5
JAPAN	---	---	307,334	271,340	---	-12
OTHER COUNTRIES	663,222	1,024,633	6,591,792	7,402,105	+54	+12
WORLD TOTAL	6,777,275	4,525,085	56,631,441	50,157,452	-33	-11
GRAPEFRUIT, FROZEN (NOV 1)						
CANADA	297,265	284,624	3,413,803	2,969,874	-4	-13
TOTAL EC-TEN	108,474	428,821	2,928,705	3,843,499	+295	+31
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	---	108,836	---	***
FRANCE	---	13,725	35,607	82,783	***	+132
GERMANY, FED. REP	37,904	158,986	1,092,242	1,141,141	+319	+4
NETHERLANDS	1,617	124,585	525,702	2,078,202	***	+295
UNITED KINGDOM	68,953	131,525	1,275,154	432,537	+91	-66
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	119,129	165,760	---	+39
NORWAY	---	23,680	94,734	118,400	***	+25
SWEDEN	48,123	---	122,950	39,688	-100	-68
OTHER	4,312	75,644	182,574	305,557	***	+67
TOTAL EUROPE	160,909	528,145	3,448,092	4,472,904	+228	+30
LATIN AMERICA	11,261	869	53,738	84,267	-92	+57
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	19,573	449	97,915	43,302	-98	-56
HONG KONG	---	---	12,833	14,638	---	+14
JAPAN	1,872	76,672	4,467,347	3,509,451	***	-21
OTHER COUNTRIES	54,000	33,957	151,070	208,144	-37	+38
WORLD TOTAL	544,880	924,716	11,644,798	11,302,580	+70	-3

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	14	2	64	29	-89	-55
TOTAL EC-TEN	38	26	601	699	-33	+16
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	3	4	+5	+25
DENMARK	13	---	39	39	-100	---
FRANCE	15	1	74	100	-90	+34
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	1	133	259	+417	+95
GREECE	---	---	1	---	---	-100
IRELAND	1	---	15	12	-100	-18
ITALY	2	---	2	5	-100	+112
NETHERLANDS	6	22	267	231	+269	-14
UNITED KINGDOM	1	1	66	48	+40	-27
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	1	2	---	+56
SWEDEN	---	---	3	[illegible]	---	-4
OTHER	42	4	511	284	-90	-44
TOTAL EUROPE	80	30	1,115	986	-62	-12
LATIN AMERICA	14	[illegible]	107	104	-94	-3
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	[illegible]	---	***	-96
HONG KONG	1	---	65	106	-100	+63
JAPAN	26	29	314	1,328	+10	+322
OTHER COUNTRIES	4	14	205	338	+270	+65
WORLD TOTAL	139	76	1,875	2,892	-46	+54
LEMON OIL (NOV 1)						
CANADA	1	4	9	53	+292	+471
TOTAL EC-TEN	5	14	146	223	+164	+53
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	10	16	-100	+60
DENMARK	---	1	---	1	+948	+309
FRANCE	1	---	19	40	-85	+117
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	3	13	19	***	+48
GREECE	---	---	---	---	---	+120
IRELAND	---	7	33	51	***	+53
ITALY	---	---	---	---	---	***
NETHERLANDS	2	2	9	21	-11	+134
UNITED KINGDOM	1	1	62	75	+32	+21
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	---	---	---	***
OTHER	1	---	9	12	-51	+38
TOTAL EUROPE	6	14	154	235	+134	+52
LATIN AMERICA	16	2	59	10	-85	-83
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	---	1	14	---	***
HONG KONG	---	---	2	---	---	-91
JAPAN	4	8	145	58	+111	-60
OTHER COUNTRIES	3	8	26	39	+199	+51
WORLD TOTAL	30	37	397	410	+24	+3
HOPS (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	---	34	2,087	2,140	***	+3
TOTAL EC-TEN	5	---	2,014	2,742	-100	+36
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	394	---	---	-100
DENMARK	5	---	5	18	-100	+263
FRANCE	---	---	19	---	---	-100
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	1,432	2,334	---	+63
IRELAND	---	---	113	42	---	-62
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	205	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	52	142	---	+172
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	88	---	---	-100
OTHER	---	---	257	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	5	---	2,359	2,742	-100	+16
LATIN AMERICA	542	154	2,046	2,753	-72	+35
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	15	60	29	***	-51
JAPAN	---	---	509	561	---	+10
OTHER COUNTRIES	38	[illegible]	1,729	1,519	-80	-12
WORLD TOTAL	585	211	8,790	9,744	-64	+11

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
HOPS EXTRACT (SEPT 1)						
CANADA	---	---	---	17	---	***
TOTAL EC-TEN	6	17	560	457	+206	-18
BELGIUM-LUX	---	7	56	72	***	+30
DENMARK	---	---	---	1	***	+311
FRANCE	---	---	---	10	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	6	10	270	95	+77	-65
GREECE	---	---	---	1	---	***
IRELAND	---	---	61	74	---	+23
NETHERLANDS	---	---	137	137	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	36	66	---	+85
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	1	1	---	+66
OTHER	---	---	98	35	---	-64
TOTAL EUROPE	6	17	659	494	+206	-25
LATIN AMERICA	29	29	1,528	1,415	---	-7
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	---	2	49	16	***	-67
HONG KONG	---	---	5	---	---	-100
JAPAN	---	---	---	7	---	***
OTHER COUNTRIES	28	20	259	382	-29	+48
WORLD TOTAL	63	68	2,499	2,331	+8	-7
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)						
CANADA	7,955	5,484	56,445	47,874	-31	-15
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	---	250	1,320	---	+427
FRANCE	---	---	---	196	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	97	114	---	+17
GREECE	---	---	---	31	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	62	270	---	+338
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	91	710	---	+677
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	133	---	---	-100
SWEDEN	---	---	676	114	---	-83
OTHER	---	---	102	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	---	---	1,161	1,435	---	+24
LATIN AMERICA	960	25	5,663	7,229	-97	+28
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1,021	249	3,744	2,275	-76	-39
HONG KONG	316	36	2,620	783	-89	-70
JAPAN	67	13	27,884	78,395	-81	+181
OTHER COUNTRIES	418	56	6,952	2,868	-87	-59
WORLD TOTAL	10,736	5,862	104,470	140,858	-45	+35
FRENCH FRIES, FROZ (OCT 1)						
CANADA	34	---	196	40	-100	-80
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	52	13	947	***	***
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	---	3	---	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.	---	---	13	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	32	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	---	52	---	912	***	***
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	12	14	---	+12
SWEDEN	---	---	51	15	---	-71
OTHER	---	---	7	1	---	-91
TOTAL EUROPE	---	52	83	976	***	***
LATIN AMERICA	156	51	964	971	-68	+1
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	317	116	1,926	1,510	-63	-22
HONG KONG	135	267	2,165	2,381	+97	+10
JAPAN	2,673	2,170	23,636	28,307	-19	+20
OTHER COUNTRIES	76	278	2,218	2,579	+266	+16
WORLD TOTAL	3,390	2,933	31,188	36,764	-13	+18
POTATOES, FRESH OCT 1						
CANADA	25,853	19,622	97,932	81,099	-24	-17
TOTAL EC-TEN	---	6	15	31	***	+99
GREECE	---	---	---	6	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	6	15	6	***	-59
UNITED KINGDOM	---	---	---	18	---	***
OTHER EUROPE						
SWEDEN	---	---	123	185	---	+51
OTHER	---	---	4	---	---	-100
TOTAL EUROPE	---	6	143	216	***	+51
LATIN AMERICA	1,597	313	8,447	10,327	-80	+22
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	460	343	3,147	2,937	-25	-7
HONG KONG	12	2	89	64	-87	-28
OTHER COUNTRIES	7	79	1,873	957	+971	-49
WORLD TOTAL	27,929	20,366	111,631	95,600	-27	-14

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS : QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	40	35	300	419	-12	+40
TOTAL EC-TEN	53	46	399	299	-13	-25
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	13	1	---	-93
DENMARK	---	1	14	3	***	-82
FRANCE	---	7	20	14	***	-30
GERMANY, FED. REP.	30	38	219	94	+27	-57
IRELAND	---	---	---	1	---	***
ITALY	---	---	1	3	---	+150
NETHERLANDS	---	---	7	96	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	23	---	125	88	-100	-29
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	---	15	4	---	-71
NORWAY	---	---	4	1	---	-87
SWEDEN	6	3	49	17	-58	-65
OTHER	---	2	54	49	***	-10
TOTAL EUROPE	59	50	521	370	-14	-29
LATIN AMERICA	61	16	178	324	-74	+82
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	37	27	90	222	-26	+146
JAPAN	---	2	115	42	***	-64
OTHER COUNTRIES	6	54	312	192	+763	-38
WORLD TOTAL	204	184	1,516	1,568	-10	+3
ONIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA	183	324	1,295	1,502	+77	+16
TOTAL EC-TEN	486	479	3,888	2,947	-2	-24
BELGIUM-LUX	1	---	144	49	-100	-66
DENMARK	---	22	103	76	***	-27
FRANCE	13	21	147	84	+71	-43
GERMANY, FED. REP.	185	160	1,336	846	-14	-37
GREECE	---	---	20	11	---	-45
IRELAND	13	15	170	70	+16	-59
ITALY	---	---	32	49	---	+53
NETHERLANDS	---	48	272	253	***	-7
UNITED KINGDOM	275	213	1,664	1,509	-23	-9
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	38	67	86	***	+28
NORWAY	26	20	158	187	-23	+18
SWEDEN	66	55	411	349	-16	-15
OTHER	---	35	668	488	***	-27
TOTAL EUROPE	578	627	5,192	4,057	+8	-22
LATIN AMERICA	45	44	188	138	-1	-26
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	3	29	35	71	+769	+105
HONG KONG	---	---	3	---	***	-90
JAPAN	47	138	1,514	814	+194	-46
OTHER COUNTRIES	188	107	1,002	790	-43	-21
WORLD TOTAL	1,044	1,270	9,230	7,373	+22	-20
WINES, FROM FRESH GRAPES JAN	(GALLON)					
CANADA	616,930	416,255	3,142,837	3,029,629	-33	-4
TOTAL EC-TEN	172,275	237,206	1,262,160	1,095,111	+38	-13
BELGIUM-LUX	1,426	7,890	179,825	71,638	+453	-60
DENMARK	9,579	12,754	46,959	88,418	+33	+88
FRANCE	22,168	19,923	55,640	34,140	-10	-39
GERMANY, FED. REP.	17,380	13,648	228,107	121,613	-21	-47
GREECE	---	---	546	---	---	-100
IRELAND	---	2,095	61,838	37,775	***	-39
ITALY	1,230	---	4,500	1,651	-100	-63
NETHERLANDS	4,664	1,112	63,098	26,686	-76	-58
UNITED KINGDOM	115,828	179,784	621,647	713,190	+55	+15
OTHER EUROPE						
FINLAND	---	1,104	2,273	5,547	***	+144
NORWAY	---	---	---	2,867	---	***
SWEDEN	13,200	2,219	51,397	14,439	-83	-72
OTHER	7,766	2,532	61,611	96,825	-67	+57
TOTAL EUROPE	193,241	243,061	1,377,441	1,214,789	+26	-12
LATIN AMERICA	27,033	105,004	339,956	425,134	+288	+25
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	90,760	88,650	580,015	507,123	-2	-13
HONG KONG	85	2,673	41,862	43,058	***	+3
JAPAN	9,488	10,124	173,346	164,823	+7	-5
OTHER COUNTRIES	15,558	21,260	170,855	162,582	+37	-5
WORLD TOTAL	953,095	887,027	5,826,312	5,547,138	-7	-5

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1982, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1981	JULY 1982	SEASON-JULY 1981	SEASON-JULY 1982	CHANGE FROM 1981 JUL	CHANGE FROM 1981 BOS-JUL
	(IN METRIC TONS)				PERCENT	
POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (OCT 1):						
CANADA	26	48	1,244	614	+81	-51
TOTAL EC-TEN	71	265	2,947	2,984	+273	+1
BELGIUM-LUX	---	---	145	36	---	-75
DENMARK	---	9	64	46	***	-29
FRANCE	---	---	533	435	---	-18
GERMANY, FED. REP	35	38	506	747	+9	+48
GREECE	18	---	144	1	-100	-99
IRELAND	---	---	---	220	---	***
ITALY	---	---	159	---	---	-100
NETHERLANDS	---	---	---	76	---	***
UNITED KINGDOM	18	218	1,396	1,421	***	+2
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	18	27	334	879	+54	+163
SWEDEN	54	168	1,595	1,320	+213	-17
OTHER	108	103	570	1,093	-5	+92
TOTAL EUROPE	250	563	5,447	6,275	+125	+15
LATIN AMERICA	28	15	1,012	499	-49	-51
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	4	39	64	+520	+63
HONG KONG	2	1	30	45	-48	+52
JAPAN	1,395	1,458	17,520	18,123	+5	+3
OTHER COUNTRIES	244	169	893	1,222	-30	+37
WORLD TOTAL	1,946	2,258	26,185	26,842	+16	+3
OTHER DEHYDRATED POTATOES (OCT 1):						
CANADA	185	207	2,204	2,138	+12	-3
TOTAL EC-TEN	3	1	190	67	-78	-65
DENMARK	---	---	6	1	---	-83
GERMANY, FED. REP	---	---	89	---	---	-100
GREECE	---	---	---	9	---	***
NETHERLANDS	---	---	85	39	---	-54
UNITED KINGDOM	3	1	11	18	-78	+62
OTHER EUROPE						
NORWAY	---	---	74	---	---	-100
SWEDEN	---	---	63	3	---	-96
OTHER	---	---	11	116	---	+985
TOTAL EUROPE	3	1	338	185	-78	-45
LATIN AMERICA	---	19	182	373	***	+105
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN	1	1	47	13	+32	-73
HONG KONG	---	---	9	---	---	-100
JAPAN	307	36	490	187	-88	-62
OTHER COUNTRIES	41	36	254	292	-13	+15
WORLD TOTAL	537	299	3,525	3,188	-44	-10

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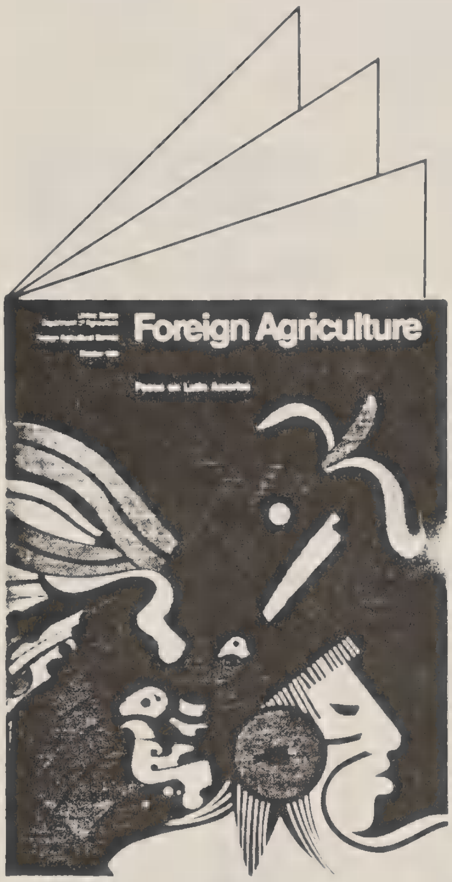

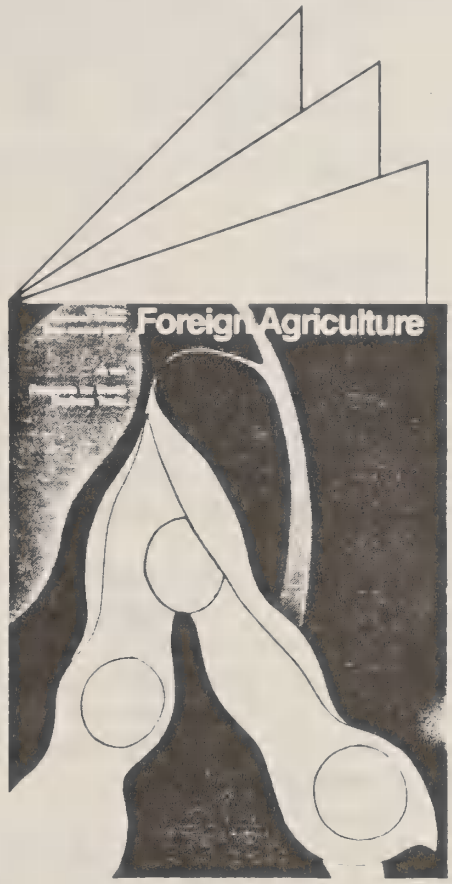

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